

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

Indiana's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods.

PICTURE SALE

Distinguished by Opportunities
for Remarkable Savings

WE NEVER KNOW—we can't know—with exactness just what the public will demand. We made a point of securing every reproduction of merit, and we sell most of them. Some, however, are always passed over by purchasers. Then when inventory days roll around these laggards are lightly valued and shortly turned over to you at cost or less—sometimes for half their real worth. Such a sale is this, which, aside from the remarkable values placed at your disposal, is no less remarkable for the excellent choice of subjects in both framed and unframed lots. But this is a matter of seeing, and you'll be welcome to see, whether you buy much or little. Two bargain tables cannot help but interest you.

Framed PICTURES Unframed PICTURES

Our framers are never idle. Sometimes, when they have least to do, they produce picture harmonies of the highest order. Pictures framed during these odd moments are hung in the gallery as examples of skill and taste. Right now we have more than a plenty, and, following the law of supply and demand, they are cheaper. It's a splendid opportunity to get a handsome picture for a small price.

Platinums Framed

\$1.00 and \$1.25 kind for.....	75c
\$1.75 kind for.....	\$1.25
\$2.00 kind for.....	\$1.25
\$2.75 kind for.....	\$1.50

Colonial Framed Prophets

\$4.50 kind for.....	\$3.00
\$6.00 kind for.....	\$4.00
\$9.50 kind for.....	\$6.00

Platinums in Cathedral Frames

\$5.75 style for.....	\$2.50
\$6.50 style for.....	\$4.25
\$7.50 style for.....	\$3.75
\$8.50 style for.....	\$5.00
\$9.50 style for.....	\$6.00

Water Color Platinums

\$7.50 style for.....	\$5.00
\$9.00 style for.....	\$6.50
\$10.00 style for.....	\$7.50

Cathedral Pictures

Six colored pictures in each frame. Regular price, \$3.00. Sale price.....	\$6.00
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Water Color Landscapes

10x20 inches in size, frames in gilt molding, with gilt corners, matted. Regular price, \$1.50. Choice.....	75c
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10-inch Circle Pictures

Framed in 3-inch ornamental, round, black frames. Five different subjects. Regular price, 60c. Choice.....	35c
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6-inch Circle Pictures

In 3-inch ornamental, round, black frames. Five different subjects. Regularly priced 45c. Sale price.....	25c
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Swedish Burnt Wood Plaques

\$10.00 kind. Sale price.....	\$6.50
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TAILOR-MADE SUITS

About 25 of our finest tailor-made suits left. They ranged in price during the season up to \$90.00 each. One of the number, a light gray, bust measure 32 inches and skirt length about 40 inches was priced earlier at \$50.00. Also a suit of plum broadcloth, trimmed in black Soutache braid, bust measure 36, the regular price of which was \$75.00. Your choice of a suit while they last, each.....**\$35.00**

Another lot of about 30 tailor-made suits, the former price of which ranged up to \$35 each. These were amongst our best sellers during the season. Also in this lot are two suits, Eton style, made with trimmed Prince of Wales check, sold regularly at \$45.00 each. Colors, brown and black. Choice of the lot, each.....**\$23.50**

ETON JACKETS

Of Black Taffeta Silk
Your choice of our entire stock of these garments. Russian lace trimmed or the plain taffeta. Eton. Former prices ranged up to \$20.00, while the lot, each.....**\$12.75**

Brussels Rugs—Six 9x12 Brussels Rugs, each.....\$13.75

UPHOLSTERING

Upholstering season is now over, and we will make special prices on upholstery to keep our force of workmen busy during dull months. Large variety of coverings to choose from.

1101 Tapestries, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50	1101 Damasks, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50	1101 Velours, \$8.55, \$9.00, \$9.75
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HOSIERY

Ladies' lace openwork hosiery—pair.....50c
Ladies' fancy stripe and dot, hosiery or cotton, 50c value—a pair.....39c
Stripes, dots and checks and silk clock hosiery and cotton hosiery, 60c value—a pair.....50c

MEN'S SOCKS

A complete line of men's fine hosiery. Socks, striped, 50c value—a pair.....39c
Men's fancy stripe and lace openwork Socks, regular 65c value—a pair.....50c

MEN'S SHIRTS

Percale Shirts, with separate collars and cuffs to match—each.....50c
Madras Shirts, good value—each.....75c
Monarch Shirts, plaided, in the latest black and white stripes and dots—each.....\$1.50

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Our July Piano Bargains

We offer you any Piano in our entire stock at a reduced price. We will pay you to see us before you buy.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Manufacturers, 145 North Penn. St.

ROOFING Pitch & Asphalt

Gravel Roofing
ROOFS REPAIRED.

Henry C. Smither
330 South Pennsylvania St.
Get Our Noth Paper, Both Phones 837.

Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 Per Year.

IN THE WILDERNESS

IMPRESSIVE SCENERY NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE HOANG-HO.

A Wild Country Whose Nomadic Inhabitants Recognize No Official Authority.

WARLIKE CHIEF DISCONCERTED

UNSANITARY ABODES THAT WOULD DRIVE SCIENTISTS TO CHIEF.

A Gluttonous People Who, Nevertheless, Are Able to Undergo Long Periods of Abstinence.

["Among the Farthest People." Copyright by W. C. J. Reid.]

After a half of a day at Nam-Kou we struck camp early on the morning of the 28th of January, ascended the steep slope trending to the north, and two hours after daybreak had reached the highest point of the ridge, from whence we caught our first glimpse of the Ca-Chu (Hoang-Ho), which at this point is a considerable stream, nearly 200 feet wide, flowing through huge cliffs, fifty to a hundred feet high, as smooth and dark as polished ebony. Occasionally, this continuity is broken by the descent of the cliffs to a lower elevation, when they merge into hills with a less abrupt slope to the river bank, forming at these points passable fords. Notwithstanding the steepness of its bed and the constant obstruction of its current by small, bowdler islands, which splits its course at frequent intervals into numerous narrow channels, it is far from being a raging whirlpool, as it is described by Prejevalsky, and an ordinarily skillful boatman would have no difficulty in guiding his craft over its current. Its elevation at this point north of Nam-Kou, by aneroid, is 13,128 feet, and repeated soundings showed a depth varying from sixteen feet near its right bank to between thirty-five and forty feet amidstream. Its waters, while not saline, like many of the smaller streams that flow into it, have a burnt, brackish taste that detracts from their drinkableness. The protection of the surrounding cliffs and the flow of its current are sufficient to prevent its being frozen over, even during the coldest weather. Though the thermometer during several days hardly ever rose to twenty degrees Fahrenheit, but little ice obstructed its current, this mostly loose masses emptied in from the Kouan-Gol and several minor tributary streams.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Grim and forbidding as is the prospect around, one cannot help feeling a certain amount of awe, if not involuntary reverence, when thus brought face to face with nature in her wildest moods, and when gazing on the diversified landscapes in these wild regions, where, to borrow the expressive, if ungrammatical, metaphor of an enthusiastic Celt, the "hand of man has never set foot." There is always the suggestion of the beatitudes of Switzerland in the solemn scene, with the added charm of a solemn pomp and majesty distinctively its own. No pleasant valets meet the eye, the land does not suggest peace or plenty, no sound of herdsmen bold and milkmaids blithe singing greets the ear, but frowning mountain summits rise in gloomy disarray, hoary-headed, and swept by a lamenting wind that seems to say, "These are the portals to nature's own domains, beyond them let no man dare to go." Over the barren plains stalks a weird vegetation, interspersed by heaps of rocks piled one above another, on the slopes of the hills leading like steps up to the higher summits beyond, as if large masses of water had formerly rushed through all this country and torn the fragments from their adamant enemies in titanic struggles, heaping them one upon the other, giving the appearance of innumerable grotesque and fantastic monsters.

Standing on the brink of the mighty stream, flowing with mournful moan and plaint, one follows its silvery thread through grim walls, perfectly carved so as to present almost an artificial aspect, and steeply for hundreds of feet, until it is lost to view in the soft gray tones of the distance. The cliffs are sometimes carved into buttresses or pinnacles, which overlook the walls, and appear to form a gigantic and impregnable castle, on the top of which dwell poplars and small spruces stand out against the sky like spires and flag staves. The sun shines dimly through an intervening mass of low, gray clouds, throwing over the whole scene the uncertain tone of a constant mellow twilight, which lasts for two or three hours into the night, giving to surrounding objects an unreal air. When, at times, its light pierces the clouds, the coloring becomes exquisite; the half-light brings out the violets, the purples and exquisite shades of yellow and brown which are blended with the somber wall of vapory clouds.

DESTROY THE CHARM.

A fair picture, but, unfortunately, not a cloudless one, for, on turning to the natives themselves the illusion is bound to vanish and leave nothing but cold, stern, matter-of-fact reality. North of Nam-Kou the settled villages constantly dwindle in number and importance, but single tents and large encampments are always in sight from the higher elevations, inhabited by an ill-favored race of dirty and unprincipled savages who, in the comparative isolation of their territory, enjoy immunity from all official authority and restraint, and practically live a free and untrammelled existence. The influence of the Chinese government and the Tibetan authorities has here little significance, excepting along the main trade routes, and although both Rokan and Prejevalsky assert that taxes are collected by these governments, one cannot help thinking that the labor of Hercules must have been mere child's play in comparison with this operation.

For the greater part of this day we journeyed at a halting progress along the right bank of the Ma-Chu, over a path so littered with obstructions and jagged boulders that in one serpentine twistings we found by nightfall that we had not gone over a distance of ten miles. The latter part of this journey had been through a blinding storm of sleet and rain, which froze as it fell on our garments until from a distance we presented the appearance of a troop of animated ice images. Several of the Kiangsis, not having taken the precaution to have their boots well greased, had their feet frozen-bitten so severely that not for several days afterward were they able to do any journeying on foot.

Entering a narrow valley through a deep ravine between broken and overhanging rocks, we soon came upon an encampment of nomads, numbering about twenty tents. Instantly our approach was noted, and soon a dozen horsemen were tearing over the plain in our direction, waving their muskets and lances with a vehemence not altogether satisfying. At this time only three of the Kiangsis, Burton and myself had come into view, and seeing an apparently easy prey lying within their grasp they bore down upon us with fierce shouts, doubtless with the intention of plundering us with scant ceremony. Suddenly the rest of our force put in an appearance; the bellicent clamor immediately turned to unmistakable yells of terror and in his undignified haste to turn and beat a retreat, the leader of the band was thrown bodily from his horse with a force that would have instantly killed any self-respecting and reasonably-decent civilized being. He was badly hurt and very much frightened. It was some minutes before we could bring him to, when, very humble and chastened in spirit, he consented to accompany us to the encampment and propitiate the favor of his followers.

A HEATHEN TRICK.

We halted at a short distance from the tents while he went forward to consult on the all important question of the moment, but he soon returned with the disquieting information that a consultation of various magic charms showed that we were versed in the black arts and that we should enter the village we would work our machines by destroying them all and seizing upon their wives and property. Assuming the blandest and most amiable of tones we denied in toto any proficiency in this supernatural science, but this was just what the surly rascal was waiting to hear, and gathering from our own lips that we were unable to work harm in this respect, his servility of demeanor instantly vanished. Wildly spluttering with wrath he told us that on no consideration could we enter the encampment and that if we tried to do so he would instantly order his men to attack us. By this time he had been joined by others, who loudly seconded these grandiloquent threats by angry mutterings and fierce scowls which by no means served to heighten their unprepossessing appearance. We were resolved for the sake of example not to be intimidated by this cowardly rabble, so finding all peaceful overtures unavailing, we took up our march in the direction of the tents. The effect of this bold movement was not lost on the group. Instantly their rage vanished and gave way to a forced friendliness that betrayed their cowardly, cringing natures.

At this encampment we made our first acquaintance with the Eastern Mongols, who differ from their prototypes of the Koko Nor and Tsaidam in being much lighter in color, less sturdy and well-built and much shorter in stature. I did not notice a single man over five and a half feet high, and out of twenty measurements the average was but an inch over five feet, while similar measurements among the women was half an inch less. They evidently were not regular inhabitants of this region, for in all the country to the eastward for nearly twenty marches we did not find other settlements of them until in the immediate district south of Lan-Chou, but evidently they had invaded their range from the westward to their natural homes to find pasture for their herds of yak and sheep. Their tents were much larger and better constructed than any we had previously seen, rectangular in shape, with a flat roof, from twenty to thirty feet long, and half as broad. The entire structure is supported by a large center pole and smaller stakes placed at intervals of three and four feet round the edges, with a ridge pole extending along its greatest length. Their interiors are little better than ovens, an oval entrance three feet high in one side serving to let in all the light and air that seems necessary to the Mongol idea of perfect sanitation, though in some of the larger tents a space about two feet wide is left open along the center of the top of the structure, and smoke and noxious odors, which, when not in use, was covered with a flap of yak skin. In the roof are deposited their spare spears, knives, and from it is suspended the steatite basin-like lamp, the flames of which, the wick being of yak skin, serves as fire and light. On one side of the hut a small excavation is made in the ground, this is covered with skins, or in wooden bowls with branches, and is used indiscriminately as sofa, seats and a common sleeping place. The floor is usually very filthy, a pool of blood or a dead yak or sheep being often to be seen there, as if always to remind the dwellers of the necessity of eating, although it would not seem that their gluttonous nature would need any such prompting. Yet, one of these people, abodes, is nonexistent; and after a lamp has blazed for some time the family and a heterogeneous collection of dogs and other animals meanwhile having collected, the heat, even though it may be bitterly cold outside, is all but unbearable; the upper garment must be taken off, and the unaccustomed visitor gasps half-asphyxiated in the mephitic atmosphere.

A GLUTTONOUS PEOPLE.

Speaking of the gluttonous nature of the Mongols, their enormous powers of eating is one of the first things that strikes the traveler in their country. The Tibetans themselves, as I had reason to know from past experience, are gourmands of no mean order, but in this respect they are far outclassed by the Mongols. On numerous occasions I have seen two of the latter easily dispose of a small antelope at a single sitting, and when food can be plentifully procured each individual has for his daily consumption, on an average, three pounds of flesh, besides tsamba, fish, butter, tea, and spirituous liquors. Ten pounds of flesh, in addition to other food, is not uncommonly consumed by a full-grown man in a day in time of plenty, in feasts they devour the carcasses of animals, and permit of their gratifying their enormous appetites to the fullest capacity. They seem to have no idea in eating other than to gorge themselves to the limit of human endurance, and after an exceptionally good hunt a man will gather his friends and all will eat until they are unable to move, when they will lie flat on their backs and allow their wives to feed them with titbits of flesh though they are in real agony of frame, if not in spirit, as a result of this indulgence.

It not infrequently happens, as a result of not making any provision for the future, or by sudden inroads of disease among their flocks and herds, that they are compelled to undergo lengthy periods of starvation, yet they have a remarkable tenacity of life, and one rarely hears of deaths from lack of proper nourishment, even in protracted seasons of famine. This anomaly is all the more curious from the fact that no one would imagine that the sudden change from one extreme to the other would be more keenly felt than among people whose ordinary habits are temperate. An explanation may not be altogether wanting when it is considered that, like the bear and other hibernating animals (the comparison with bears is by no means inappropriate), during these periods of gluttonous debauch they

store up sufficient bodily nourishment to draw from during the periods of fast.

CLEANING DAY IN HOLLAND.

On Saturday Everything Was Made

Speak and Span.

Scribner's Magazine.
It was generally understood that our models would not pose on Saturday, that day being exclusively devoted to house-cleaning within and without. Early in the morning every stick of furniture is carefully rubbed and wiped and taken out of the house. Then the women, with their skirts tucked up, entirely flood the rooms with bucket after bucket of water, brought up from the canal by means of the shoulder yoke. With broom and brush they scour and scrub the red-tiled floor and finally pull up a plug in one corner to let the water flow out—let us hope into the canal.

While the floor is drying, a great polishing goes on in the street. Quaint old brass lamps and candlesticks, tobacco-boxes and ash-trays, huge milk cans—all are burnished until, like golden mirrors, they reflect the red-checked, white-capped faces bent over them.
The lacquer-man is busy on Saturday. He goes from house to house painting the bread-trays and honey-cake boxes with designs of gaudy birds and wondrous leaves and flowers.
The street is in a turmoil until noon, when order is partially restored and the weekly midday meal is eaten. After the afternoon washing is resumed. The exteriors of the cottages are scrubbed from roof to pavement, and all the mud is removed. In this low, wet air the green moss gathers quickly. Then the brick pavements are greased, and the women slip off their sabots and tiptoe to their doorways in their woolen chaussons, so as not to soil the immaculate sidewalk.

MARGINAL READING BIBLE

SAMPLE OF CHANGES MADE BY THE EPISCOPAL COMMISSION.

One Makes Mary Betrothed to Joseph, Instead of "Exposed"—Report May Not Be Accepted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
NEW YORK, July 20.—Bible translators always have and probably always will differ concerning the renderings of certain passages. These differences occur not only in translating the Scriptures out of the original Greek and Hebrew, but also in translating them into Tagalog, Visayan and other Philippine tongues, wherein just now Bible translation is active. The Episcopal General Convention of 1895 appointed a commission of bishops and presbyters to consider an edition of the Bible that should give, in addition to the regular text, all other renderings of disputed portions which they considered of sufficient value to be included in the Bible. The commission labored for three years, and was reappointed in 1898. It has now completed both Testaments and published its report. Without going into details, the commission, of which Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, is chairman, will move in the General Convention of 1901 the authorization of an edition of the Bible that contains in the margin all the renderings of disputed portions, and five parts in each rendering, of passages wherein scholars differ. The reader is thus enabled to take his choice, having at a glance all of the best scholarship of the world. The commission prints the book of Job and a few other Old Testament books, a black underscore line indicating the references to the marginal renderings.

It seems to be the judgment of the Bible translators that the Episcopal bishops and presbyters will not accept the commission's report. Perhaps the trade is influenced by what it considers its interest. At present only the authorized version of the Bible is read in services in the Episcopal Church. If the commission's recommendation is adopted, this marginal reading Bible will be lawful for reading in such services.

It is interesting to note that the commission of the Episcopal Church has a Bible of its own preparation, that gives the largest Biblical knowledge to every communicant, and yet itself avoid decisions concerning disputed passages. It is a Bible, however, that the renderings are, for the most part, such as interest scholars only, and hardly a half dozen renderings in any one way or another any doctrinal point. A fair sample of the renderings is afforded in St. Matthew's Gospel, where the statement is made that the Virgin Mary was espoused to Joseph, the commission inserts in the margin the word "married," and the chapter of the same gospel the commission prefers the retention in the margin of the original word "married," and the chapter of the same gospel the commission prefers the retention in the margin of the original word "married," and the chapter of the same gospel the commission prefers the retention in the margin of the original word "married."

A GREATER RANGE OF MEMORY.

"But does not the fact that absent-mindedness increases with intellect indicate that the coming race will have an impaired memory?"
"The scientific man to-day is not absent-minded, but the scholar is. But scholars very often affect absent-mindedness as a badge of distinction to be admired by the multitude, just as some of the socially ambitious affect gout as a mark of aristocracy."

"The memory of the future will be one of greater range, although not so acute as to useless details along one line. To-day we remember early in August, and are being awaited with much interest by American scholars and by the public, since not in years has there been such marked interest in Bible study as at present. When the revised Bible was published twenty years ago it contained an appendix in which were given such translations of disputed passages as were favored by American scholars of the revision committee. It was at that time the intention of the American revisers to publish in this country an edition of the revised Bible, in the text of which their translations of the originals would be incorporated. There was some slight friction, but it was finally agreed, that in order not to hurt the sale of the English edition in America, the publication of the American edition would be withheld for a number of years. The time agreed on has expired, and meanwhile the American revisers have continued their work. So that the edition to appear next month will contain not only the translations advocated by them in the English edition, but also the results of later study."

TOWARD THE CLOSE OF THE RECENT CHRISTIAN ENDAVOR CONVENTION AN IMPRESSION

ground that the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society, advocated a division of Christian Endeavor, making two general organizations. The impression arose from the fact that at the "Veterans' Meeting," to which only those who had been identified with Christian Endeavor for ten years or more were admitted, President Clark said that he favored a permanent veterans' organization. So general was the feeling that he favored an organization which would take the older members from the present Christian Endeavor societies that at one of the general meetings President Clark denied the report, and explained that what he does favor is the organization into a department merely of men and women who have been Endeavorers for ten years or more, which organization shall be in no wise separated from the general movement, but to be a part of it as much as the junior societies now are. It seems probable that this organization will not yet be made. The argument is that such a body of experts in Endeavor work can do much to direct and guide the efforts of the younger people.

MAN OF THE FUTURE

A SCIENTIST SAYS HE WILL BE IMPROVED IN MIND AND BODY.

He Will Smell New Odors, See New Colors, Hear New Sounds and Will Suffer Less Pain.

WIDER RANGE OF PERCEPTIONS

MORE NERVE AND BRAIN ACTIVITY GOING INTO THE HAND.

Effect of Automobiles and Other Labor-Saving Machines on Muscular Development.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Here is a cheering message to you, to your children, to their children and to all humanity. It is a story, wonderful and unique, of the future of man's mind and body, told by a scientist who has made the study of the human race a life work. He is the optimist of optimists.

"Will there ever be a superhuman race?" I yesterday asked Prof. W. J. McGee, ethnologist in charge of Uncle Sam's bureau of ethnology.

"As far into the future as I can see man will still be man. The general progress of humanization is one to which there is absolutely no end. With man intelligence is now the sole factor which will determine development. He lives in an era of the artificial, and is no longer subject to his natural environment. No other organism can ever enter and compete in that domain of intellect and control of surroundings. He is developing upon higher planes, he is compelled to progress along certain lines."

"Man will never develop wings, for instance, because their use would be a too extravagant waste of vitality. When, with the mechanical appliances devised by his intellect, he competes with lower animals he demonstrates his superiority in every direction. He will not develop into a hairy creature because it will always cost less vital energy to make and wear clothing than to cultivate natural fur."

A BETTER BRAIN MECHANISM.

"The future human race will have a much better brain than ours. Man's brain is improving constantly. There are two sides to man—the brain side and the hand side. More and more nerve activity is going to the hands; also, to the feet, to some extent. We have better organized nerves than those of primitive man. Your hand knows much more than that of any savage. When you were a little boy you couldn't write without screwing up your mouth. The hand and brain are going forward together. Man will write more and more rapidly with both pen and typewriter. We to-day can write more rapidly than our ancestors of three generations ago. While you are taking notes on this interview your hand is moving automatically while your brain itself has a half dozen different thoughts—as to future questions you will ask me, as to how best to transcribe my language in popular form, etc. Such a complication of functionings was beyond the power of our ancestors."

"Future man will invent and create more things. His written and spoken language will be more economical. We are painfully alive to the fact that English is not phonetic in its orthography. Some of these days it will become so. The substitution of mechanical for hand typesetting will save as a long step. There will be a language in which there is a term merely to express each distinct idea. Man will talk and write as well as think more rapidly. No, I do not believe he will ever talk or write quite as fast as he can think. Some poor thinkers can now talk faster than their ideas can flow, but they contribute little to human happiness."

"Thought-saving machines will relieve future man of much of his present routine of brain work. Practically all mathematical work, for instance, will be done for him by mechanical devices. Thought thus saved will be expended on other pursuits."

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